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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1779.

TREATIES of Amity and Commerce, and of Alliance eventual and defenſive, between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Thirteen United States of America.

LOUIS, *by the Grace of GOD*, KING *of* FRANCE *and* NAVARRE.

TO ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, GREETING:

THE CONGRESS of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of North-America, having by their Plenipotentiaries reſiding at Paris notified their deſire to eſtabliſh with Us and Our *States* a good underſtanding and perfect correſpondence, and having for that purpoſe propoſed to conclude with Us a Treaty of Amity and Commerce: WE having thought it Our duty to give to the ſaid States a ſenſible proof of Our affection, determining Us to accept their propoſals: For theſe cauſes and other good conſiderations Us thereunto moving, We, repoſing entire confidence in the abilities and experience, zeal and fidelity for Our ſervice, of Our dear and beloved *Conrad Alexander Gerard*, Royal Syndic of the city of Straſburg, and Secretary of Our Council of State, have nominated, appointed and commiſſioned, and by theſe preſents ſigned with Our hand do nominate, appoint and commiſſion him Our Plenipotentiary, giving him power and ſpecial command for Us and in Our name to agree upon, conclude and ſign with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, equally furniſhed in due form with full powers, ſuch Treaty, Convention and Articles of Commerce and Navigation as he ſhall think proper, willing, that he act with the ſame authority as We might or could act if We were perſonally preſent, and even as though he had more ſpecial command than what is herein contained; promiſing in good faith and on the word of a King, to agree to, confirm and eſtabliſh for ever, and to accompliſh and execute punctually, all that Our ſaid dear and beloved *Conrad Alexander Gerard* ſhall ſtipulate and ſign, by virtue of the preſent power, without contravening it in any manner, or ſuffering it to be contravened for any cauſe, or under any pretext whatſoever; and alſo to ratify the ſame in due form, and cauſe Our ratification to be delivered and exchanged in the time that ſhall be agreed on. For ſuch is Our pleaſure. In Teſtimony whereof We have hereunto ſet Our Seal. Done at Verſailles, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, and the fourth year of Our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(L. S.) (Underneath) By the KING.

GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

TREATY of ALLIANCE.

THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING and the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA, to wit, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, having this day concluded a treaty of Amity and Commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their ſubjects and citizens, have thought it neceſſary to take into conſideration the means of ſtrengthening thoſe engagements, and of rendering them uſeful to the ſafety and tranquility of the two parties; particularly in caſe Great-Britain, in reſentment of that connection and of the good correſpondence which is the object of the ſaid treaty, ſhould break the peace with France, either by direct hoſtilities, or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations and the peace ſubſiſting between the two crowns.---And his Majeſty and the ſaid United States having reſolved in that caſe to join their councils and efforts againſt the enterprizes of their common enemy:

The reſpective Plenipotentiaries, impowered to concert the clauſes and conditions proper to fulfil the ſaid intentions, have, after the moſt mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles.

Article 1. If war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, His Majeſty and the ſaid United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counſels and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Article 2. The eſſential and direct end of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Article 3. The two contracting parties ſhall each on its own part, and in the manner it may judge moſt proper, make all the efforts in its power againſt their common enemy, in order to attain the end propoſed.

Article 4. The contracting parties agree, that in caſe either of them ſhould form any particular enterprize in which the concurrence of the other may be deſired, the party whoſe concurrence is deſired ſhall readily and with good faith join, to act in concert for that purpoſe, as far as circumſtances and its own particular ſituation will permit, and in that caſe they ſhall regulate, by a particular Convention, the quantity and kind of ſuccour to be furniſhed, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compenſation.

Article 5. If the United States ſhould think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the iſlands of Bermuda, thoſe countries or iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with or dependent upon the ſaid United States.

Article 6. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the Continent of North-America, which before the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, or in virtue of that Treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain.

Article 7. If his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall think proper to attack any of the iſlands ſituated in the Gulph of Mexico, or near that Gulph, which are at preſent under the power of Great-Britain, all the ſaid iſles, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall appertain to the Crown of France.

Article 8. Neither of the two parties ſhall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain, without the formal conſent of the other firſt obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms, until the Independence of the United States ſhall have been formally or tacitly aſſured, by the treaty or treaties that ſhall terminate the war.

Article 9. The contracting parties declare, that being reſolved to fulfil each on its own part the clauſes and conditions of the preſent Treaty of Alliance, according to its own power and circumſtances, there ſhall be no after-claim of compenſation, on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

Article 10. The Moſt Chriſtian King and the United States agree to invite or admit other powers, who may have received injuries from England, to make common cauſe with them, and to accede to the preſent alliance, under ſuch conditions as ſhall be freely agreed to and ſettled between all the parties.

Article 11. The two parties guarantee mutually from the preſent time, and for ever, againſt all other powers, to wit—The United States to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the preſent poſſeſſions of the Crown of France in America, as well as thoſe which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace; and His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty guarantees on his part to the United States, their Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and alſo their poſſeſſions, and the additions or conqueſts that their confederation may obtain during the war from any of the dominions now or heretofore poſſeſſed by Great-Britain in North-America; conformable to the 5th and 6th articles above-written, the whole as their poſſeſſion ſhall be fixed and aſſured to the ſaid States, at the moment of the ceſſation of their preſent war with England.

Article 12. In order to fix more preciſely the ſenſe and application of the preceding article, the contracting parties declare that, in caſe of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantee declared in the ſaid article ſhall have its full force and effect the moment ſuch war ſhall break out; and if ſuch rupture ſhall not take place, the mutual obligations of the ſaid guarantee ſhall not commence until the moment of the ceſſation of the preſent war between the United States and England ſhall have aſcertained their poſſeſſions.

Article 13. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

In Faith whereof the reſpective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the Moſt Chriſtian King, Conrad Alexander Gerard. *Royal Syndic of the city of Straſburg, and Secretary of His Majeſty's Council of State: And on the part of the United States*, Benjamin Franklin, *Deputy to the General Congreſs, from the State of Pennſylvania, and Preſident of the Convention of ſaid State*; Silas Deane, *heretofore Deputy from the State of Connecticut*: *and* Arthur Lee, *Counſellor at Law*; *have ſigned the above Articles both in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent Treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language; and they have hereunto affixed their Seals.*

Done at Paris, this Sixth Day of February, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight.

(L. S.) *C. A. GERARD.*
(L. S.) *B. FRANKLIN.*
(L. S.) *SILAS DEANE.*
(L. S.) *ARTHUR LEE.*

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE.

Article 1. THERE ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between the Moſt Chriſtian King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America, and the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King and of the ſaid States, and between the countries, iſlands, cities and towns ſituate under the juriſdiction of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and of the ſaid United States, and the people and inhabitants of every degree, without exception of perſons or places, and the terms herein after mentioned, ſhall be perpetual between the Moſt Chriſtian King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the ſaid United States.

Article 2. The Moſt Chriſtian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations, in reſpect of commerce and navigation, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party, who ſhall enjoy the ſame favour freely, if the conceſſion was freely made, or on allowing the ſame compenſation, if the conceſſion was conditional.

Article 3. The ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, iſlands, cities or towns of the United States, or any of them, no other or greater duties or impoſts, of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the nations moſt favoured are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid States to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Article 4. The ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, and each of them, ſhall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, iſlands, cities and places under the domination of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Europe, any other or greater duties or impoſts, of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the moſt favoured nations are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid dominions in Europe to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Article 5. In the above exemption is particularly comprized, the impoſition of *one hundred Sous per ton*, eſtabliſhed in France on foreign ſhips, unleſs when the ſhips of the United States ſhall load with the merchandize of France for another port of the ſame dominion; in which caſe the ſaid ſhips ſhall pay the duty above mentioned, ſo long as other nations the moſt favoured ſhall be obliged to pay it, but it is underſtood, that the ſaid United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they ſhall judge it proper, to eſtabliſh a duty equivalent in the ſame caſe.

Article 6. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all veſſels and the effects belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens or roads, or on the ſeas near to his countries, iſlands, cities or towns; and to recover and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction; and the ſhips of war of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels, as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks, force or violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King.

Article 7. In like manner the ſaid United States, and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States, or any of them.

Article 8. The Moſt Chriſtian King will employ his good offices and interpoſition with the King or Emperor of Morocco or Fez; the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly, or with any of them; and alſo with every other Prince, State or Power of the coaſt of Barbary in Africa; and the ſubjects of the ſaid King, Emperor, States and Powers, and each of them, in order to provide as fully and efficaciouſly as poſſible for the benefit, conveniency and ſafety of the ſaid United States, and each of them, their ſubjects, people and inhabitants, and their veſſels and effects, againſt all violence, inſults, attacks or depredations, on the part of the ſaid Princes, and States of Barbary, or their ſubjects.

Article 9. The ſubjects, inhabitants, merchants, commanders of ſhips, maſters and mariners of the States, Provinces and Dominions of each party reſpectively, ſhall abſtain and forbear to fiſh in all places poſſeſſed, or which ſhall be poſſeſſed by the other party; the Moſt Chriſtian King's ſubjects ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coaſts or places, which the ſaid United States hold, or ſhall hereafter hold; and in like manner the ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coaſts or places, which the Moſt Chriſtian King poſſeſſes, or ſhall hereafter poſſeſs; and if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be found fiſhing contrary to the tenor of this Treaty, the ſaid ſhip or veſſel with its lading, (proof being made thereof) ſhall be confiſcated; it is however underſtood that the excluſion ſtipulated in the preſent article, ſhall take place only ſo long, and ſo far as the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States ſhall not in this reſpect have granted an exemption to ſome other nation.

Article 10. The United States, their citizens and inhabitants, ſhall never diſturb the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King in the enjoyment and exerciſe of the right of fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, nor in the indefinite and excluſive right which belongs to them on that part of the coaſt of that iſland which is deſigned by the Treaty of Utrecht, nor in the right relative to all and each of the iſles which belong to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the whole conformable to the true ſenſe of the Treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

Article 11. It is agreed and concluded, that there ſhall never be any duty impoſed on the exportation of the melaſſes that may be taken by the ſubjects of any of the United States from the iſlands of America, which belong or may hereafter appertain to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Article 12. In compenſation of the exemption ſtipulated by the preceding article, it is agreed and concluded, that there ſhall never be any duties impoſed on the exportation of any kind of merchandize, which the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may take from the countries and poſſeſſions, preſent or future, of any of the Thirteen United States, for the uſe of the iſlands which ſhall furniſh melaſſes.

[*Turn to the Fourth Page*]

We doubt not our Readers will be entertained with the following ſenſible and ſpirited Addreſs to Lord CHATHAM *ſoon after his laſt Speech in the Houſe of Lords, taken from a late London paper.*

To the Right Honourable the Earl of CHATHAM.

In full aſſemblies let the crown prevail,
I weigh not merit by the common ſcale;
The conſcience is the teſt of every mind:
Seek not thyſelf, without thyſelf to find.
But where's that Roman? *Somewhat I would ſay,*
But fear;—let fear for once to truth give way.
PERSIUS.

My Lord,

IT was with pain I beheld your Lordſhip riſe on your crutches, to deliver your ſentiments in the Senate, and it is with reluctance I now addreſs you; I felt for your Lordſhip's bodily infirmities, but more for the decay of your mental faculties. Great and eminent as they were, my Lord, they are now debilitated and loſt; loſt, as irrecoverably loſt, to yourſelf and country, as the great and encreaſing empire of America. My Lord, this is not a time to mince or flatter: It is a time for *plain dealing*.

——"My Muſe will not deſcend
"To clap with ſuch, who fools and knaves commend:
"Their ſmiles and cenſures are to me the ſame;
"I care not what they praiſe, or what they blame."

Your Lordſhip muſt therefore excuſe me, when I declare that I think your late harangue is ſtrongly marked with the folly of childhood, and the impotence of old age; it carries on its face the complexion of preſumption and vanity; it ſeems calculated to flatter miſled Royalty, which has been too long flattered, and the foibles of a credulous people, who have been too long deluded; it is better adapted, my Lord, for the nurſery at St. James's, than the national Senate; for though it might tickle the ears of *Royal babes*, could not but offend the feelings of *patriots*.

You talk highly, my Lord, of the ſpirit of this country, and tell us that the luſtre of the Crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh empire, is ſunk to a ſtate of humiliation and contempt; and you might have added, my Lord, on that humiliation and contempt riſes the greatneſs and glory of the Free and United States of America.

Is not, my Lord, America diſſevered, effectually diſſevered from Great-Britain? Did not the Amerians declare themſelves Independent the 4th of July, 1776? And are they not at this moment in full poſſeſſion of Independence? Your conſent, my Lord, to that independence, is of no conſequence to America; neither does ſhe value what Great-Britain thinks or acknowledges. Britain was deaf to all remonſtrances, and while a glimpſe of ſucceſs remained, ſteadily purſued the *Scotch plot* of conqueſt and ſlavery. But the virtue and valour of free minds, with the aſſiſtance of an all-ruling Providence, no ſooner conquered and captivated the mercenary inſtruments of ſlavery and deſpotiſm, than the *Scotch crew* were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion and deſpair. Some were diſpatched *here*, ſome *there*; their inſtruments were drove about from pillar to poſt, and for twenty-four hours B—e, M———d, and W———e, were in ſuch a pickle, and ſkipped about in ſuch a manner, that you would abſolutely have thought, my Lord, that they had been dancing the *Reel O'Bogie*.

But having at laſt obtained a confirmation of the heart-breaking intelligence, the Convention at Saratoga, and thereby loſt all hopes of enſlaving the good people of America, they modeſtly propoſe to grant what they cannot with-hold, and ludicrouſly ſend three Commiſſioners to offer America—what three years ago ſhe was repeatedly and inſolently refuſed—her liberty, which ſhe is at preſent in full and entire poſſeſſion of, and does not want. Can there be any thing more ridiculous, my Lord? Nothing can more ſtrongly mark the acrimony and impotence of Miniſters. Nor can I, my Lord, compare them to any thing they more reſemble, than an *old letcher*, curſed with appetites he cannot indulge, and pining under the weight of impotence and paſſion. America, my Lord, has eſtabliſhed her Independency by arms, and will never aſk our conſent for what it is not in our power to prevent. And, my Lord, Great-Britain has not ſhamefully ſurrendered, though her Miniſters have ſhamefully loſt America; and though the people have been long betrayed, deluded and inſulted, they have fought bravely, and have bled freely. We have, my Lord, tried our ſtrength ſingly with America, and have been foiled; can we then hope for ſucceſs, when united with ſo formidable an ally as the Houſe of Bourbon?

You have told us, my Lord, that we have withſtood the irruptions of the Danes, and the inroads of the Scots; but we have at this time a deal of Daniſh blood, and too much Scottiſh amongſt us, who, in place of repelling, I wiſh we had extirpated. It is true, my Lord, we defeated the Spaniſh Armada, and have baffled the efforts of France and Spain, in their views of conquering Great Britain. But have we not been equally baffled in attempting to ſubdue thoſe countries? Have not all our attempts at foreign conqueſts turned out wild and chimerical? There is a vaſt difference, my Lord, between offenſive and defenſive war; between defending our own country and conquering that of another. The beſt blood in Britain has been ſpilt in France, for no other purpoſe but to manure and enrich her plains. All our temporal expeditions againſt European ſtates, have ended like our ſpiritual cruſades againſt thoſe of Mahomet. The former, my Lord, was undertaken to gratify the ambition of our Monarchs, the latter to indulge the pride and bigotry of our Prieſts. But, my Lord, for what was the American cruſade undertaken? For what was the liberties of America to be abridged? For what was Engliſh ſubjects to be enſlaved? For what was the ſavage with his ſcalping knife and tomahawk employed? For what was a price put upon American blood? For what, my Lord, was the innocent and mangled manes of the Americans paid for by Great Britain.

I hope not to indulge the temper of our amiable Sovereign. No, my Lord, it was to gratify the ambitious diſpoſition of a ſanguinary Scot, an arrogant Stewart, who has long been a peſt to this country, and has at laſt accompliſhed its downfall; for, my Lord, the glory of this country is gone. Britain's ſun has been long eclipſed, and is now ſet. The black and bloody deed is done, my Lord, and it is time the bloody ſcroll was unrolled.

My Lord, your eminent ſervices to this country can never be forgot; the name of Chatham will ever be dear to Engliſhmen. But, my Lord, though your Lordſhip's name may rouſe the ſpirit of the nation, it cannot do what is impracticable. It can neither perform *myſteries*, nor work *miracles*. What can your Lordſhip pretend to do more than what has been done? For had the nation been united to a man; had there not been one diſſenting voice in either the Upper or Lower Houſe, could government have been more effectually ſupported? Neither money nor men has been wanting; and the appointments of both naval and military officers were certainly judicious, and made with diſcernment. I know your Lordſhip cannot produce more *able* or more *determined men*.

When your Lordſhip was ſucceſsful, and carried conqueſt to every quarter of the globe, this country was united in her counſels as well as her ſtrength. We had then Frenchmen and Spaniards to contend with; but now, my Lord, we have our own deſcendants, men equally brave, intrepid and determined. And, my Lord, it is an axiom as ſolid as any of Euclid, that when a ſtate is divided, its ruin is nigh at hand. Rome, the miſtreſs of the world, the lawgiver of nations, the nurſe of heroes, and the origin and example of virtue and valour, *fell* by inteſtine feuds and commotions, a prey to the arts and mal-practices of deſigning, wicked men, and ſoon became ſunk in as deep an abyſs of infamy and corruption, as ever ſhe had been raiſed high by glory and victory. The example of other nations, my Lord, ought to teach us to avoid their misfortunes. The fate of the antient Romans ſhould be a warning to modern Britons.

Is England, my Lord, to ſupport an endleſs and ruinous war to gratify a deteſtable and dangerous junto? Is the community to be fleeced and pillaged, to deprive ſubjects of their deareſt privileges, their liberties, and the Crown of its brighteſt gem, the people's affection? The deeds of theſe men, my Lord, are too black and manifold for even Royalty to ſcreen, or a Sceptre to ſanctify. They have enriched themſelves and their inſtruments, ruined many, and impoveriſhed all. They have divided the empire, deluded the people, inſulted the nation, and diſgraced themſelves; and therefore, my Lord, the firſt ſtep that the patriotic Lord Chatham ought to have taken, was to have joined heartily with that great and illuſtrious character, his Grace of Richmond, and endeavoured to ſtrike at the root of our evils, and removed the cauſe of our misfortunes; for till that is done, my Lord, it is madneſs to attempt to apply a remedy. Till the cauſes are removed, the effects can never change.

Theſe wicked men, my Lord, ought to be dragged from behind the Crown, and exalted to a ſtation more befitting their deſerts. For, my Lord, it was theſe men that loſt America to Great-Britain, to the Prince of Wales, and to the Proteſtant heirs and deſcendants of the Princeſs Sophia: It was theſe men, my Lord, that wickedly and wantonly ſet up Britiſh America to public ſale; that ſold America to Europe, by *inch of candle*, and France, my Lord, wiſely became the purchaſer; and till theſe men are expelled the Britiſh Court, routed from the preſence, and baniſhed from the confidence of our Sovereign, nothing can proſper. And perhaps it may be fortunate for your Lordſhip that you are prevented by infirmities from taking a public or deciſive part with ſo infamous a *cabal;* for depend upon it, my Lord, they would ſoon ſink the name of Chatham, however deſervedly high and exalted, to a level with themſelves; and from being the *idol* of the people, your Lordſhip might ſoon become their abhorrence. Thus, my Lord, in place of *national bleſſings*, your Lordſhip might at laſt be attended to your grave with *national curſes*. And who would not weep, my Lord, for the downfal and diſgrace of a Chatham! As for myſelf, my Lord, I honour and revere your Lordſhip's character; but I declare, I ſincerely declare, my Lord, that it would afford me more pleaſure to follow a Chatham to his grave, than to ſee him ſtand even erect and without crutches, in the diabolical circle of *King's friends*, and *modern loyaliſts*.

Your Lordſhip knows that the Americans long labboured under the ſcourge of oppreſſion, forcibly laid on them by the hand of an arbitrary Miniſter; a Miniſter, who wickedly rejoiced at the deſtructive meaſures he had planned; a Miniſter, who acted the part of a ſubtle artiſt, a canning muſician, whoſe rhetoric was ſometimes like the muſic of the ſpheres, at other times like that of the Shades, inſtilling into the minds of his hearers at pleaſure, *rage*, *love* or *fear*; thus ſtimulating his deluded countrymen to deſtroy each other, while Britannia, my Lord, in ſecret wept at the cruel ſcene, and publicly and loudly foretold the tremendous cataſtrophe. And, my Lord, the people of America was never the property of the family of Brunſwick. As true born Engliſh ſubjects, they owed the King of Great Britain allegiance, for which he afforded them protection; but after emancipating them of their birth rights, and declaring them *rebels*, they were no longer bound to obey him. The King of Great-Britain, by withdrawing his protection from the people of America, forfeited their allegiance, and by forfeiting their allegiance he loſt America.

The family of Brunſwick enjoys the regal dignity of this country, my Lord, neither from Divine or hereditary right, but by the ſame right by which the Americans enjoy their independence. It was ſecured to them by the point of the bayonet, and guaranteed to them by the voice of the people, on condition, my Lord, that they ſecured to the people their antient and inherent privileges and birth rights. The *men* therefore, who adviſed his Majeſty to abridge the privileges and birth rights of the people of America, by violence, ſlaughter and devaſtation, to cheriſh the enemies of our conſtitution, and employ them to murder its beſt friends, ſhould anſwer to the nation and the Royal Family for the loſs of it.

And without this is done, and a timeous and public example made, with ſuch a parliament, and ſuch an army, inſtead of conquering France, Spain, and the United States of America, I will take upon me to predict, that it will not be in your Lordſhip's power, with the aid and aſſiſtance of the beſt and greateſt men in the kingdom, to reſcue Britain from bankruptcy, Britons from ſlavery, or the Britiſh conſtitution from annihilation.

Theſe, my Lord, are *objects* worthy of a patriot's attention; they are the only jewels worthy of his care. For what is conqueſt but a curſe, if with it we loſe our dear bought liberties? But if we are to *fall*, we muſt *fall like Britons;* we muſt fall like the *ſtroig man*, and hurl deſtruction on our own heads.

We muſt pull down the pillars of that Godlike fabric the Britiſh conſtitution, raiſed by the valour, and cemented with the blood of our brave anceſtors, not to deſtroy our natural enemies, but to gratify our unnatural friends; not to chaſtiſe the Houſe of Bourbon, but to compliment the Houſe of Stewart. Avoid ſuch men, my Lord, as you would avoid a peſtilence; allow the aſpiring S——e to indulge his talent for conqueſt. His Lordſhip may plan, and F——d may fight; but connected with ſuch a banditti, diſgrace and diſappointment will attend them. When the liberties of mankind are to be abridged, the *poſt of honour is a private ſtation.* The humble *hind* in his cottage, while he enjoys his freedom, and the rights of humanity, and can utter his honeſt feelings without dread or fear, is greater than the dignified, tinſelled ſlave in his palace, who has bartered his will for the ſmiles of his maſter, and pawned his conſcience as a ſecurity for his place. And, my Lord, though at preſent in circumſtances, were I reduced to my laſt ſhilling, and had my choice of either glittering in the circle of a Court, with my mind fettered, or ſecluded from ſociety in a cottage, with my mind free, the cottage, my Lord, ſhould be the patrimony of

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, ſo that they be brought to juſtice and convicted of the offence. And whereas ſome of the Watchmen have lately been maliciouſly treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil diſpoſed perſons, the Wardens have for the peace, ſafety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and ſtrictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all ſtrollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannot give a reaſonable account of themſelves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in cuſtody by the Conſtable till they can be legally examined before ſome Juſtice of the peace of the ſaid city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they conſider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Conſtables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requeſted, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watchmen if neceſſary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,
Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Philadelphia, ſſ. January 4, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outſtanding taxes of their reſpective duplicates, and pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commiſſioners are to meet at the Court-Houſe, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final ſettlement with the ſaid Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the ſtricteſt attention to this notice, they will without diſtinction be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
¶ GEORGE HONLY, jun. Clerk.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe. ¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

A few FIRKINS of

Excellent IRISH BUTTER,

To be ſold by MARACHIE and TILLYER, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, and SAMUEL TAYLOR, on the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets. ¶

JAMES TALBOT

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the moſt reaſonable terms,

OLD ſpirits, rum, ſugar, coffee, hyſon and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

JUST OPENED, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

GARRETT COTTRINGER,

At his Store, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Wilſon, two doors above the Lottery-Office,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

OLD Madeira Wine, Spirit, Rum, Anniſeed, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Ginger, Allſpice, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Cloves, and the very beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Eaſt-Nottingham, county of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, on the ſixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long viſage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his eſcape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowſers; he has a ſore leg. Said Brown confeſſed he enliſted in the continental ſervice with John O Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deſerted; and likewiſe, that he enliſted as ſubſtitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to ſerve under Capt. Dobſon, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for ſaid nine months, and that he deſerted the firſt day they marched, and it is reported he hath enliſted and taken ſeveral bounties ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4 w. JOHN M'BEATH.

January 6, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN PAUL, late of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment from this day to the tenth of February next incluſive, otherwiſe they will be compelled to it by law. And thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within the above mentioned limited time, otherwiſe they will be precluded from their demands; as a general ſettlement is intended to be made by MARY PAUL, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

January 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, ſome time laſt fall, a black and white ſpotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks after date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING. ¶

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong, in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

M I N D E N September 29.

THE King's head-quarters were on the 8th inſtant at Wildſcutz: His Majeſty, as well as Prince Henry, hath tried all expedients to bring the Emperor and General Laudohn to a general engagement; but without effect. The *Hanoverian* army continue their preparations for taking the field, in order to cover the *Pruſſian* dominions of Magdebourg and Halberſtadt, ſhould there be occaſion for it.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 26. The tranſports that are to take in proviſions at Cork for the uſe of the army at New-York are to ſail from thence, under convoy, the 12th of next month.

Since the long nights have come on, it has been found difficult, in the camp at Coxheath, to keep the militia ſentries awake on their poſts. Notwithſtanding the importance of this part of duty, much indulgence has been ſhewn them, as being accuſtomed, from their former manner of life, to go to reſt at early hours; while, at the ſame time, many expedients were deviſed, to inure them to ſo neceſſary a branch of diſcipline, as well as to prevent the dangerous conſequences that might ariſe from the neglect of it, if an enemy ſhould actually be in the country. Nothing, however, proved effectual, till, at length, it luckily occurred to the patriotic Duke of Richmond, that, as a gooſe formerly ſaved the Roman Capitol, the Britiſh camp might be preſerved by the ſame means, provided one of thoſe gallant animals were always ſtationed with every out-ſentry; the experiment was tried, and ever ſince the patroles have found none of the nocturnal guardians aſleep. For, on the leaſt noiſe in the neighbourhood, the feathered ſentry begins to gaggle, and the alarm runs from gooſe to gooſe, or, which is the ſame thing, from man to man; ſo that it is impoſſible for any of them to nod for half a minute together.

Sept. 28. General Elliott, who commands at Gibraltar, aſſures government, in his laſt diſpatches, that he has made the neceſſary preparations for the garriſon's holding out a ſiege of eight months.

If the King of Pruſſia beats the Emperor, he will gain another kingdom (that of Bohemia) from whence he can draw an immenſe number of ſoldiers; and if Frederick once gets it, he will not eaſily give it up; ſo great a chance is there of the Imperial Eagle being plucked.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 21.

"The King has condemned General Anhalt, one of his great favourites, to ſuffer ſix weeks impriſonment in the fortreſs of Schweidnitz, for diſobedience of orders. Baron M———, in Upper Sileſia, has been arreſted, and ſent to Neiſſe, on account of a treacherous correſpondence with the enemy. Count C———, whom I have frequently ſeen at court, is likewiſe confined, being ſtrongly ſuſpected of the ſame crime. The Hanoverian army will enter their camp near Hanover the 28th inſtant, how long to remain there is uncertain. Many deſerters from the Hungarian regiments of huſſars are arrived here lately, in order to ſettle as a new colony in the King's dominions, being weary of military ſervice. His Majeſty has allotted them lands, with many and uncommon privileges.

"I am this moment informed that the Empreſs of Ruſſia's final declaration is come to our court, importing, that her Imperial Majeſty does not now ſend her army to the King as an ally to him, but as a principal belligerent power againſt the Auſtrians. It is alſo ſaid that a manifeſto will ſoon be publiſhed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, containing the ſtrongeſt particulars of the Auſtrian intrigues at Conſtantinople, in order to bring on a war between the Sublime Porte and Ruſſia."

B O S T O N.

December 21. We hear a ſhip is arrived at New-London, with about 700 hogſheads of ſugar, taken by two ſmall Connecticut cruizers as ſhe was bound to New-York. She was one of a Jamaica fleet bound to London, whom Count D'Eſtaing fell in with, and captured 13, richly laden.

We hear two prizes arrived at Bedford laſt week.

Yeſterday the Marlborough returned from a cruize, having taken three prizes, one a ſhip laden with proviſions from Ireland, one a brig from Scotland with about 30,000 pounds worth of dry-goods, the other ſhe burnt.

Dec. 28. A gentlemen who left Nantz, in France, the 19th of September, and arrived at Cape Ann on Thurſday laſt, in the General Arnold packet, with diſpatches for Congreſs, commanded by Capt. Iſrael Ober, formerly commanded by Capt. Ayres, who died ſoon after his arrival there, informs, That the French fleet, conſiſting of 36 ſhips of the line and frigates, were then cruiſing off Cape Finiſtre, and that the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 33 ſhips of the line and frigates, were cruizing in the channel of England; each being then cautious of attacking the other, not forgetting the former engagement, wherein upwards of 1000 were killed on each ſide.—That in this engagement ten of the Engliſh ſail of the line were ſo handled as to be obliged to have new maſts.—That the day he left Nantz, a gentleman of credibility, from the capital of the King of Pruſſia's dominions, arrived there in fourteen days, who reported for fact, that the King of Pruſſia had had two ſkirmiſhes and one battle with the Auſtrian troops, and obtained a compleat victory; and that he had entered the Hungarian dominions on or about the firſt of September.—The greateſt preparations were making for war, both in France and England, when the laſt accounts came from thence.

We hear the Bunker-Hill privateer has taken a veſſel laden with flour, bound from Quebec to New-York, and ſent her into Salem.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *January* 13.

A City Court will be held at the Court houſe on Tueſday the 19th inſt. at which the Conſtables of Philadelphia are to attend and preſent their uſual returns; and thoſe who petition for licences for Public Houſes are to apply.

IN C O N G R E S S, *January* 2, 1779.

WHEREAS theſe United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raiſe them, have, in the courſe of the preſent war, repeatedly been under the neceſſity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of theſe United States has been ſelemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honour and ſafety as well as juſtice is highly concerned to ſupport and eſtabliſh. And whereas to that end it is eſſentially neceſſary to aſcertain the periods of their redemption, and ſeaſonably to eſtabliſh funds, which, in due time, without diſtreſſing the people, ſhall make adequate proviſion for the ſame. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the ſaid fund, it is expedient that an extra ſum be called for the current year, both on account of the preſent eaſe of paying it and to reduce the ſurplus in circulation. Therefore,

Reſolved, That theſe United States be called on to pay in their reſpective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of ſix millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for ſinking the emiſſions and loans of theſe United States to the 31ſt day of December, 1778, incluſive.

That if the continuance and circumſtances of the war ſhall make any further emiſſions neceſſary the year enſuing, they ſhall be ſunk in the manner and within the period aforeſaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congreſs, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the ſaid quotas.

That the bills received on the ſaid quotas, except thoſe for the year 1779, be applied firſt for payment of the intereſt, and ſecondly of the principal of loans made by theſe United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the reſidue, together with thoſe received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-iſſued, but burned and deſtroyed as Congreſs ſhall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of theſe emiſſions have lately been iſſued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be ſpreading and increaſing faſt in various parts of theſe United States; whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become neceſſary for the ſecurity of individuals and ſafety of the public, that thoſe two emiſſions ſhould ceaſe to be a circulating medium, and ſhould be called in, and exchanged, or otherwiſe provided for as ſoon as may be with conveuience to the preſent holders. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpoſe in the manner hereafter provided by the firſt day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treaſury, and into the State Treaſuries for Continental taxes, until the firſt day of June next.

That they be received until the firſt day of June next into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpoſe.

That the bills lodged in the ſaid offices to be ſo exchanged, be there regiſtered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the ſaid offices.

That the Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices make returns to the Treaſury Board, immediately after the firſt day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their reſpective offices to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that proper bills to exchange the ſame be furniſhed and ready to be delivered out at their ſaid offices, within 60 days from and after the ſaid firſt day of June.

That the firſt mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treaſuries and Loan-Offices, be immediately croſſed and ſtruck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congreſs ſhall direct. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN C O N G R E S S, January 9, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Commiſſary General of Priſoners be furniſhed with money from time to time by the Treaſury Board, for the purpoſe of ſubſiſting the Officers and Soldiers of the United States while in captivity and in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, and to accommodate them with ſufficient ſums on account, to defray their traveling expences to their homes or regiments:

That the accounts of all priſoners who ſhall hereafter be releaſed from captivity, for the pay and ſubſiſtance due to them while in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, be received and adjuſted by the ſaid Commiſſary General, who, after charging them with the monies he ſhall have ſupplied them, ſhall certify the ſums due thereon to the Paymaſter General, the Deputy Paymaſter General of any military department, or Paymaſter of the Board of War and Ordnance, as ſhall be moſt convenient for the priſoners reſpectively, which ſums ſhall be paid by the ſaid Paymaſters upon warrants to be given for the ſame, as uſual for other payments by them made:

That the accounts of all priſoners heretofore releaſed from captivity, for their pay and ſubſiſtance while in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, and of all priſoners whatſoever for all matters previous and ſubſequent thereto, be and they are hereby directed to be ſettled by the Commiſſioners of Accounts at Camp, or thoſe where Congreſs ſhall ſit, according to the convenience of the priſoners reſpectively, each Board communicating their ſettlements to the other, to prevent malpractices or miſtakes:

That all Officers while they continue priſoners on parole ſhall receive their pay and ſubſiſtance of the Paymaſter General or Deputy Paymaſter General of the department in or neareſt to which they reſide, by warrant from the Commander in Chief or General Officer commanding in the department, or of the Paymaſter to the Board of War and Ordnance by warrant from the Board; the ſubordinate Paymaſters to tranſmit accounts monthly to the Paymaſter General of all ſuch payments:

That for defraying the expences of Officers and Soldiers releaſed from captivity on their way home or to join their regiments, the ſaid Commiſſary General of Priſoners and Commiſſioners of Accounts reſpectively, in ſettling the accounts aforeſaid, make an allowance of one day's pay and rations for every twenty miles ſuch Officers and Soldiers had or have to travel to their homes, in caſe of the expiration of their time of ſervice or releaſe on parole, or, if otherwiſe, to join their regiments:

That the Paymaſter General and other perſons having already paid or advanced monies to priſoners, ſend accounts thereof immediately to the aforeſaid Commiſſioners of Accounts.

That the Commiſſary General of Priſoners be allowed a Clerk, to enable him to perform the extra duty above aſſigned him, to aſſiſt him in the uſual buſineſs of his department, and perform the duties and receive the pay and rations of a Deputy Commiſſary of Priſoners.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

H A L L and S E L L E R S,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

THE Adventurers in the Second Claſs of the United States LOTTERY may know the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk every morning and evening at the Lottery Office, or at the place of drawing, for SIX-pence a ticket.

N. B. The enquirers are intreated to bring change, to avoid trouble and delay.

THE PUBLIC are hereby NOTIFIED, That *SAMUEL WETHERILL* and *COMPANY* have erected a Factory, for making and cutting all kinds of FILES, any perſon having old ones to diſpoſe of may have the beſt price for them, or may have them cut again, by applying at the Factory in Cherry-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Third ſtreet. Any perſon who underſtands forging or cutting Files may meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1779.

To be S O L D,

For Continental Currency of any date,

A Valuable tract of L A N D, containing 1300 acres, ſituate on a large run, the eaſt ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Saſquehanna river, near the Cataweſſy-creek, about nine miles from the county town of Sunbury, in Northumberland county, in a thick ſettlement near Ellis Hewes's. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD BONSALL and ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, or WHITE MATLACK, at the corner of Spruce, Front and Water-ſtreets. ¶

Letter of Colonel de la Balme to the Marquis de St. Lezere, Captain Commandant of the Frigate la Chimere, at Cheſter.

SIR,

BEING on board the frigate under your command, I heard how it had been given out there, as if three of your ſailor deſerters had taken refuge to my œconomy of workmen. I wiſh you might not depart from hence with an idea ſo diſadvantageous to an eſtabliſhment, which took its firſt riſe from ſentiments of humanity: For indeed my taking notice of ſeamen proceeded more from a deſire of lending a helping hand to my countrymen in diſtreſs, than from any other motive. Therefore I am anxious to prevent you by this letter, and to mention that I have made all poſſible enquiries to diſcover the leaſt foundation to ſuch reports, but to no purpoſe. However, as men, by aſſuming fictitious names, and telling a ſubtle ſtory, might in that reſpect have impoſed upon my good nature, ſo I beg that you would ſend up to me a truſty perſon, of whom I could learn the certain truth, and you at the ſame time receive the moſt ample ſatisfaction. Until ſuch ſort of eccliarciſement may be had, be kind enough, Sir, to believe me to be a good Frenchman, and to accept of the aſſurances of that particular conſideration, wherewith I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

DE LA BALME.

N. B. In order to manifeſt the uprightneſs of my intentions, that nothing may be laid to my charge, to prevent all unjuſt ſurmiſes, and to keep off the ſailors of the French marine, who, in expectation of finding a ſafe aſylum at my workſhops, would deſert, I ſhall publiſh this letter, and exhibit to Monſieur GERARD, the French Envoy, the roll of all Frenchmen in my employ. ¶

Weſt Fallowfield, Cheſter County, January 8, 1779.

WHEREAS JOHN M'ILHENEY, of Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, left his father's houſe about nine weeks ſince, intending to get employ as a waggoner in the continental ſervice; ſince which time his parents have heard nothing of him, which makes them very uneaſy. If he is living, he is deſired to write to them; or any perſon that can give information of him, whether living or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by WILLIAM M'ILHENEY.

N. B. He is 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. ‖

January 8, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, after much patience, finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity to notify that his wife ANN MARY, in the night of the 17th of December laſt, did elope from him the ninth time, and has ſince contracted debts on him: Wherefore he forewarns all perſons not to truſt her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting, but proſecute according to law thoſe that do truſt her. And as ſhe is fond of ſtrong Liquor, he will not take her into his houſe in ſickneſs or health, but alſo make uſe of the law againſt the perſons that would impoſe her upon him. HENRY HAAS. ¶

York Goal, December 31, 1778.

WAS committed into my cuſtody a certain JOHN BANE, who ſays he is a ſervant to Michael Edger Speakman, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county; he is a Scotch lad, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, face a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, and is about 17 years of age. And on the 15th day of December inſtant was committed a certain Negroe man, named WILL, who ſays he did belong to a certain John Snapp, who lived on the Falls of Patowmack, about ten miles from George Town; he is about 5 feet nine or ten inches high, a likely fellow, about 24 years of age, born in Charles county, Maryland, about 7 miles from Port-Tobacco. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in the ſpace of three weeks for their fees.

‖ 1W. MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

WAS taken up on the firſt of this inſtant January, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be near 12 years old, has ſome white on her back, is branded P on both ſhoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horſe on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

January 5, 1779.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH WHITEAKER, the wife of John Whiteaker, hath eloped from his bed and lodgings: This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JOHN WHITEAKER.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, on the 15th and 16th days of January next, punctually attend at the houſe of Mr. Leedham, inkeeper, in Bucks county, to pay the debts due againſt the late Quarter-Maſter's Department, and that in the interim thoſe perſons, whoſe accounts and certificates are clear and indiſputable, may call on Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA and Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Aſſiſt. Deputy Quarter Maſters, in Bucks county, for payment.

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

Article 13. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any one of them, ſhall not be reputed *Aubains* in France, and conſequently ſhall be exempted from the *Droit de Aubaine*, or other ſimilar duty, under what name ſoever, they may by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe, diſpoſe of their goods, moveable and immoveable, in favour of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall ſeem good, and their heirs, ſubjects of the ſaid United States, reſiding whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them, *ab inteſtat*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this conceſſion conteſted or impeded under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities or private perſons; and the ſaid heirs, whether ſuch by particular title, or *ab inteſtat*, ſhall be exempt from all duty called *Droit de detraction*, or other duty of the ſame kind; ſaving nevertheleſs the local rights or duties as much and as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the United States, or any of them. The ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy on their part, in all the dominions of the ſaid States, an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the ſtipulations contained in the preſent article: But it is at the ſame time agreed that its contents ſhall not effect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France, againſt emigrations, which ſhall remain in all their force and vigor, and the United States on their part, or any of them, ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws, relative to that matter, as to them ſhall ſeem proper.

Article 14. The merchant ſhips of either of the parties, which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage and the ſpecies of goods on board her there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſports, but likewiſe certificates, expreſly ſhewing that her goods are not of the number of thoſe which have been prohibited as contraband.

Article 15. If, by the exhibiting of the aboveſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be lawful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks or any other veſſels found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcels of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore, in the preſence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange or alienate the ſame in any manner, until after that due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty ſhall by a ſentence pronounced have confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the ſhip itſelf as any other goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargoe, but only part thereof ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe the captor, having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means freely to proſecute the voyage on which ſhe was bound. But in caſe the contraband merchandizes cannot be all received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port, agreeable to what is above directed.

Article 16. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the whole, although it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be confiſcated in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or even after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration, ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that if the ſaid merchandizes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being paſſed after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Article 17. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

Article 18. All ſhips and merchandize of what nature ſoever, which ſhall be reſcued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either State, and ſhall be delivered to the cuſtody of the officers of that port, in order to be reſtored intire to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall be made concerning the property thereof.

Article 19. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the Admiralty or any other Judges; nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted or ſeized when they come to and enter the port of either party; nor ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places ſearch the ſame, or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes; but they may hoiſt ſail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew: On the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed, that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible.

Article 20. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof. And letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence; and the return of every one to his own country.

Article 21. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons or reparation of their ſhip and conveniency of their voyage, and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any lett or hindrance.

Article 22. For the better promoting of commerce on both ſides, it is agreed, that if a war ſhould break out between the ſaid two nations, ſix months after the proclamation of war ſhall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns were they live for ſelling and tranſporting their goods and merchandizes; and if any thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them within that term by either party, or the people or ſubjects of either, full ſatisfaction ſhall be made for the ſame.

Article 23. No ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the United States ſhall be at war; nor ſhall any citizen, ſubject, or inhabitant of the ſaid United States or any of them, apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as priveteers againſt the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the ſaid King ſhall be at war; and if any perſon of either nation ſhall take ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, he ſhall be puniſhed as a pirate.

Article 24. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, nor citizens of the ſaid United States, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State at enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatſoever to exchange their ſhips, merchandizes or any other lading; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have commiſſions.

Article 25. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Prince, or under ſeveral. And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the Confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agred in like manner that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers and in actual ſervice of the enemies.

Article 26. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gunpowder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenadoes, ſaltpetre, muſkets, muſket ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming ſoldiers, muſket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods; that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made, gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals; as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars, and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail-cloths, anchors and any parts of anchors, alſo ſhips maſts, planks, boards and beams, of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods; as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time beſieged, blocked up or inveſted.

Article 27. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties, which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year; it is likewiſe agreed that ſuch ſhips being laden are to be provided not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

Article 28. The ſhips of the ſubjects and inhabitants of either of the parties coming upon any coaſt belonging to either of the ſaid allies, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, they ſhall be treated according to the general rules preſcribed or to be preſcribed relative to the object in queſtion.

Article 29. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties, ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts or on the high ſeas, by any ſhip of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty, and the ſhip, when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Article 30. It is alo agreed, that all goods, when once put on board the ſhips or veſſels of either of the two contracting parties, ſhall be ſubject to no farther viſitation, but all viſitation or ſearch ſhall be made beforehand, and all prohibited goods ſhall be ſtopped on the ſpot before the ſame be put on board, unleſs there are manifeſt tokens or proofs of fraudulent practice; nor ſhall either the perſons or goods of the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or the United States, be put under any arreſt or moleſted by any other kind of embargo for that cauſe, and only the ſubject of that State to whom the ſaid goods have been or ſhall be prohibited, and who ſhall preſume to ſell or alienate ſuch ſort of goods, ſhall be duly puniſhed for the offence.

Article 31. The two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Agents and Commiſſaries, whoſe functions ſhall be regulated by a particular agreement.

Article 32. And the more to favour and facilitate the commerce which the ſubjects of the United States may have with France, the Moſt Chriſtian King will grant them in Europe one or more free ports, where they may bring and diſpoſe of all the produce and merchandize of the Thirteen United States; and his Majeſty will alſo continue to the ſubjects of the ſaid States, the free ports which have been and are open in the French iſlands of America, of all which free ports the ſaid ſubjects of the United States ſhall enjoy the uſe, agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.

Article 33. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner if poſſible.

In Faith whereof the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned the above Articles both in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent Treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language, and they have thereto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris, this Sixth Day of February, One Thouſand Seven Hundred Seventy Eight.

(L. S.) *C. A. GERARD.*
(L. S.) *B. FRANKLIN.*
(L. S.) *SILAS DEANE.*
(L. S.) *ARTHUR LEE.*

Form of the paſſports and letters which are to be given to the ſhips and barques, according to the 27th article of this Treaty.

TO ALL who ſhall ſee theſe preſents greeting. It is hereby made known that leave and permiſſion has been given to , maſter and commander of the ſhip called , of the town of , burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at preſent in the port or haven of , and bound for , and laden with , after that his ſhip has been viſited, and before ſailing, he ſhall make oath before the officers who have the juriſdiction of maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of , the act whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents; as likewiſe that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſirnames, the places of birth and abode, of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board her, whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhew this preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms and enſigns of the King or United States during his voyage. In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents, and put the ſeal of our arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of Anno Dom.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Dec. 25, 1778. JACOB BUCKMAN, or THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

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